GERMAN OPINION.

gton, December 26.-Professor neau, the distinguished Gerographer and historian, is in n, the American representative he sympathized with the attitude German newspapers toward the are to say that I can not agree observe a thoroughly neutral pothe outcome of the pending da are very great. Much German invested in Venezuelan rail her than that. I regard it unwis povernment to permit to act between England and serve British ultimat both American republicated that this means not say between diplomate, unspection is aroused against the German interested party. Only go the German interest by request as a judge overnment of Colombia only in regard to cert. A mob at Bogota held by the German interestly the English compa disstroyed the whalesse consulate. Germany sho

do you think about the Monro

"In case war should result between mag-

allber used in a German country vinage of announce a schutzerfest. Nevertheless hore playthings hear a proad inscription, unusualing that they were captured by Starlish soldiers from the United Sizes at Hunker Hill. I could hardly resist a Hunker Hill. I could hardly resist a laugh, because I had read the same morning about a little American articiting the same corporal who was boastlog about the cannot the answer: "Come with me and I will show you a whole country that we took at the same time from you."
"No," concluded Mr. Croneau, "the United States need not fear England. As

I will show you a whole country that we took at the same time from you."

No," concluded Mr. Croneau, "the United States need not fear England. As soon as war is declared England would have its hands full everywhere. Her emmines would rise in America, in Europe ha Africa and Asia; her fleet would be engaged all over the world, and England could not bring up soldiers country as an engage of the congress. On April 10, 1812, the president, James Madison, sent could not bring up soldiers country as an engage and on the congress his war message and on the congress his war message and on the congress his war message. United States need not four England. As soon as war is declared England would have its hands full everywhere. Her encounted with the second and the second second and the second second

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Something About What We May Expect in Case of War.

OUTL MILITARY.

Alabama	500,000,00
Arkensus	30,0
Co. crudo 1,000	
Connecticut	100.0
Florida 1.800	****
Tanaparent Commence of the Com	. 20,0
Ellinois 72 mg	200,00
Lown	Attack
factions are seen assess \$200	A1.00
Kansus 1500	:395/9
Kantucky Leon	**************************************
Massachuserts 6.000	\$50.00
Michigan 200	25532
Minnerota 500	201.00
Mississippi L40	800
Mississippl Leto	2.4
Marketta derivativa Annaha India	400.00
New York 13 154	495107
North Carolina at the eight	7270
North Pakota 600	9439
Obto	22444
Particularity and and the second	94.50
Distanta Island or sever bear	100.0
Sparely Christian is the first	77.5
Shiffy Dalkots	201.04
Tennegae mant	213.110
Texis see see see	
Constain services Com-	8.0
Washington	*****
West Virgitia T with	190.0
estimoneusin aver over the	10000

IF WE HAD WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Alert near Newfoundland. Six days later the American frigate Constitution cap-tured the British frigate Guerriere, and on October 4, 1812, there was a land battle at Ogdensburg, where the Americans, under General Brown, repulsed the Brit-

On June 13, 1813, the British invaders of American territory were repulsed at Hampton, Vac. and on July 11, on the north border, the British were repulsed in the battle of Black Rock, N. Y. On September 10, 1813, the notable battle of take Erfe between the paval forces of Great Britain and the United States took place, the American squadron consisting of nine vessels with fifty-four guns and

hours' duration, during which all the British ships were either sunk or car-tured, and 300 kinelish prisoners were taken by the Americans.

re taken. On January 27 the de

the year preceding the beginning of hostilities with the United States, the Scotland 1,800,000 and of Ireland 6,000,00 total of 18,000,000. The census of the

The last official census of Great Britain tokon in 19st, showed the population to have been \$7.555,000, and the census of to be 62 622,000; and all the Americans weren't counted, dittor.

AMERICA IS PREPARED.

General Butterfield Believes That England Would be Asionished.

been continued and augmented by the rough-and-ready, every-day people whose lives when the speculators who are making so much noise stay at home and buy substitutes. The people of America are

LOOKING BACKWARD. ence of old soldiers in the ranks and the inexperience of the non-commissioned officers."

Some Historical Facts Which May be Duke of Cambridge: "It is doubtful if

tions. I believe we are courting a great national disaster by not forcing this unestion-a disaster in the form of loss of maritime prestige—for England vould certainly not be able to sand out a fleet from home ports sufficient to strike a great blow, isaving our homes unprotected. It is idle to talk of our Mediterraneau fleet being able to zone single-handed with a combination of France and Russia nature, its, when there is nothing to prevent the contract French army. Alabtic and Mediterraneau from heing united large Mediterraneau from heing united large Mediterraneau from heing united large in the contractible fact that our military under the contractible fact that our military under the substance of the preventions is the chief cause of our weakness abroad. The naval force ware compelled to keep in nome waters or may not do. One thing I do say, one weakness abroad. The naval force we are compelled to keen in nome waters and in the Mediterratean is the price we may for keeping only an army of samples, for we have no second time of defense worthy of the rame. Continental mitions have a "seegraphical catression" for a frontier, a few staks stock here and there, but their manhood is enrelled and there, but their manhood is enrelled.

There has been a lot of talk about pan't

09 a year for our wheat, earn, corte-Great Britain could send her war ingland takes all our produce, d

and France, Germany and nearly at to

ence of old soldiers in the ranks and the inexperience of the non-commissioned officers."

Duke of Cambridge: "It is doubtful it we could even mobilize a single army curps at short notice, and Lord Woiseley questions whether we have got the non-commissioned curps at short notice, and Lord Woiseley questions whether we have got the notice of the start of

Captain Gamber: The conviction can not be evaded that among the chief reasons why our foreign policy is dangerous is that we have no army to defend our shores and carry out our foreign of 'ga- all that any one can hope for, certainly thous.' I believe we are courting a great see the false position she has taken and

in Wall street and an attempt on the part of English financiers to rob this country WHAT WAR MEANS.

A Citizen of Euclish Right Doesn't Like the Prespect of it.
Chicago, December 21—Do our senators and congression understand what war with Great Britain means? It means war with our best curtomers, from whom

and have paid us for \$5.080,000,000 of our war this country will be able to find all securities, and, as you see, are durantee the gold that it will need to carry on war this country will be able to flud all operations.

At this time I can not go into the rela-tive merits of the army and navy of this country and England. I have heard a answer to that is that we were not been

One thing they must understand, and John T. Morgan, Benator from Alabama,

FIGHT MIT SIGEL.

The Veteran Thinks an Immediate In-vasion of Canada the Policy. It would depend largely on the general military policy of the United States to determine where hostilities would first place in the event of war. If the were made by this country it is probable that fighting would occur on the lakes or on the Canadian border. There would also be engagements fought

n the Atlantic coast. would be an immediate invasion of Canenther enough men to do this

visable to attempt to send froops to Ven

exicls. It would not be good military policy, at one care. England could gather alderation anyway, as the ultimate vichave to decide the fate of that country. As to the position of New York City for defense against England's fleet, that Even if we don't force a whr. which great lightain does not want, every long-lishman would look upon such a catastrophy with horor, but they will be sure not to back down, and if Grover Cleveland, who has got us in to it, can find some way out, I since celv t jet he can and will, I will be a blessing to humanity. If he does not, we have for rible times before us.

W. H. Pridmore.

ON THE WATER.

Rear Admiral Gherard's Views of a Struggle on the Sea. I have never from the first anticipated serious complications of war, although, of course, it is possible, for serious wars have arison from far less provocation in times past. But our civilization precludes now any rash action. This country ought not to attempt to force a war, and such a course would be recognitive. a course would be regarded on the other side as what they have always sneeringly side as what they have always sheeringly referred to as Yankee braggadocko. On the other hand, the Monroe doctrine has been an integral part of our political system ever since it was first formulated, and it must be defended at any cost. It will never do for us to back down on that point. The stand taken by President

will never do for us to back down on that point. The stand taken by President Cleveland should be adhered to by the American people, and, rather than abanded that position, it would be our duty to fight. When it comes to that, the motto of every patriot must be, in the language of Admiral Decatur: "I trust our country will always be right, but right or wrong, our country." In these waters, acting as an inspector-locking things over.

In the stand taken by President Cleveland should be adhered to by the American people, and, rather than abandent that position, it would be our duty to fight. When it comes to that, the motto of every patriot must be, in the language of Admiral Decatur: "I trust our country will always be right, but right or wrong, our country." I am convinced that the country best prepared for war is the best secured against it.

The war of 1812, in my view, would have been avoided had we been adequately furnished with a navy, it was this weakness that England counted upon. Teclay England, should she still hold the stand that analy is largely in a similar position. Her strong point is fire navy and the means the navy and the means the nave of the first and the country is fire navy and the means the nave of the country of each strong point is fire navy and the means the nave of the country of each strong point is fire navy and the means the nave of the country of each strong point is fire navy and the means the nave of the country of each strong point is fire navy and the means the nave of the country of each strong point is fire navy and the means the nave of the country of each strong point is fire navy and the means the nave of the country of each strong point is fire navy and the means the nave of the nave of the country of each strong point is fire navy and the means the nave of the na wrong, our country." I am convinced that the country best prepared for war is the best secured against it. tand is largely in a similar position. Her

patch powerful battleships and keeping them in service. We have no such facilities, for our ships are, as a rule, lot out them the powers.

The first powerful battleships and keeping may a repeated by the facilities of the real campaign of hostilities stand with him. There is no room for republicantsm or democracy on this issue, it is the coise of the Nation; it is meanties, for our ships are, as a rule, let out to contract, and our navy yards are not mearly as well fitted with mechanical methods as the English yards. The American public are much misled as it our naval conditions because they do not understand naval warfare. The actual work must be done with battleships, and a conditions because they do not understand naval warfare. The actual work must be done with battleships, and a condition of trees in numbers to such a distance would require immense ships and a work must be done where two of which of these we have but three, two of which of these we have but three, two of which are burdly finished England possesses which would require the abandonness which control where the first disappearing the battleships are the fact cruisers which of themselves are of no serious importance if there are none of the others. Then the torpedo service makes up the complement, all centering on the efficiency of the battleship. Eugen on the efficiency of the battleship. Eugen for the complement, all centering on the efficiency of the battleship. Eugen for the complement all centering that the complement all centering the proper methods.

BOUND TO DET THE REARS.

The contract of the contract o

the war of 1812 or the Mexican war, or both. Stocks and bouris have decreased GEN. ALGER AROU

VENEZUELA THE FIELD.

The First Gun Would Probably Be Fired Of course, in the present warlike attitude of things, it would not be surprising that Great Britain should centralize her fleet at her stations at Halifax and Bermuda, and one or two might be even seen

in these waters, acting as an inspector— looking things over. But as to the actual warfare, should it

that largely in a similar position. Here strong point is for many and the means she presences of building with great disputch powerful battleships and keeping may all engagement would inevitably result to the Canadian borders to the guif, to stand with him. There is no room for

Ad Sobers Pychowood Them More That One Hundred Miles and Got 'Em. New York Sun.

ow york son. "When you mart in to falk about bear uniters," said Courge Hobers of North-mberland county, Pennsylvania, "you

is bear in the new snow. He followed i

dent. He is a republican among republicans, but regards this is cause which should wipe out par-

the is hardly likely that the United States would transport any troops in great numbers to sid the Venezuelan hand forces. At least, not earlier than six months after the declaration of war. The transportation of the transportation of war. The transportation of the such a distance would require immense ships and a large and powerful excert for defence which would require the abandonment of more vital interests.

Of course, it would only be natural for the observables of Russia and France would likely be with us—si-though France has sumwhat of a similar boundary disjunce on hand—and from sympathy to actual alliance is but a short step.

state papers I have read, It is not to be wondered that Mr. Cleveland took his radical position. Lord Salisbury rejected all his recommendations. He actually torced upon this Nation a threat of the use of its force. He was arrogant and insulting: He wrete as a man addressing some incapable and powerless people. It of danger, and never since the rebellion is there been such an outburst of particular

to make grants or land to England nsure its own issue, save by egr a. Should this South American Re-orde this it might establish a prece-and floreby allow any of the little r nations to sail or barter their pos-ous to the highest bidders across the

again at dawn for a fourth day's forced to yield, parliament might follow after the bears. He had traveled over than investy miles but that its outstorary greed of country and weldered those bears yet if he hadn't come ica until a doomnon as large as Canada. is customary greed of country and wel-come disputes over lines in Central Amer-ica until a dominion as berge as Canada should be established. This forces me to believe we must settle this issue peace-